

me, is a Scotch-Canadian resident in London, and is influencing some 300 different businesses and he believes that as soon as we draw the attention of the British manufacturers to the opportunities here, they will push business here, and in fact, I should like to see Canadian newspapers follow the example of your great railroads and newspapers in London, a Canadian press building. If you all combine, the cost would be a very slight amount per annum per newspaper and the result would be the finest of the best of all advertisers—the steady Englishman, who does not advertise in papers and stamps, but keeps on all the time.

Not for Money in it. Why do men go into newspaper work? asked Mr. Oliver. "I would not say it is because they want to do the world some good and mould public opinion. I would not run a paper if I were not free to dictate the policy of it and not tied by any section or element of the community. If I had this freedom to express his own views which should make the work a pleasure to the man with newspaper ambitions. Then, after all, if the editor is not too busy moulding public opinion that gives some attention to the financial end of his paper, he will get a living that if a little thought be given it will be seen that he will be just as well off as the great majority of people in other countries. I have known a man like Lord Northcliffe who makes his business a great success and the newspaper man with the social standing which his paper should give him will fare just as well as the other individuals in the community in which he lives."

Lord Northcliffe's powerful address to the convention at the morning session may be gathered from the following quotations from his speech: "Will you allow me to say, ladies and gentlemen, that I thoroughly appreciate the opportunity of meeting so many of my fellow-countrymen. I had no idea when I awoke in your city this morning that I should be privileged to address so many prominent members of the Western Press and I trust, therefore, that you will excuse remarks which are, naturally, entirely unprepared. I have been asked what I think of the Press of the West and I can tell you without flattery of any desire to please, that on a basis of population your Press will stand comparison with that of any part of the empire. I have made visits to quite a number of your newspaper offices, ranging in size from that at Melville, where the Melville Canadian was established, less than a year ago, to superb offices in Winnipeg. The organizations are in every respect up-to-date and mechanically perfect. My object in visiting Western Canada was to see the progress that has been received in Europe and your prospects and developments, and when I say that we have found everything much better than I expected, I can say so for the whole of the party travelling with me.

The ladies are delighted with the signs of progress in your homes, your schools, churches, hospitals and stores, and we men are equally gratified by the solidity and extent of the building of railroads, the well laid-out streets, handsome business blocks, and the alert business rivalry displayed on all sides. In all these matters the Western Press has played a great part. The functions of the Press were so adequately dealt with by your Mr. Buchanan in his address yesterday that I would not further deal with them in general. The visit of Lord Strathcona has already dealt with the Imperial side of the matter, and you will have the British Association who will not doubt give you an opportunity of hearing of the scientific development of your country. Let me, therefore, confine my remarks to a plain business chat between business men and women.

Yesterday my friend, the editor of the Saskatoon Phoenix, presented me with a large number of specimens of your western newspapers to read on the very pleasant journey I made here with the Hon. Frank Oliver, and in the intervals of seeing the prosperous and growing little cities, the splendid buffalo park at Wainwright, destined to become one of the sights of the world, I glanced through these newspapers. I have told you what I think of things in general, may I say a few words where I think you and the whole Canadian Press are missing opportunities appreciated if I may say so by comparison, with the press of other parts of the Empire, notably Australia.

"When I had finished reading the news, which is very largely American, and the editorials, which are most excellent, I glanced through the advertising sections to see how much British advertising was being carried. Results none, or practically none. Now, gentlemen, if you glance through the newspapers of Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, the Straits Settlements, Egypt, may more, if you look at some of the French and German papers, you will find they carry a vast volume of business that you are missing. Yet, on the other hand, you do not seem to me to get the American advertising. The American magazine man carries advertising into your territories, gets heavily paid for it, with the result that your drug stores, groceries, hardware and dry goods stores are stocked with American goods advertised not in Canadian publications but as I said in those of the United States. Our American friends have excellent organizations in London for getting English business. All the English business that can be got over their high tariff they manage to get over the stifle of that tariff.

"But you Canadians, who, by reason of the preferential tariff, ought to be carrying several pages a day in all your newspapers of English advertising are getting none of it, and if you will allow me to say so, you have no one to blame but yourselves. Eastern Canada is waking up a little bit and more than one of your newspapers has opened an office in London, but what is wanted is a combined bureau for the whole of the Canadian press to appeal to the English advertiser by personal representation on the spot, by the maintenance of an active, bustling London office whose duty it would be to see that the daily newspapers got some of the advertising of what, in spite of our lamentable free trade, is much the largest exporting country of the world. The business will be slow to get. You have been absolutely inactive in London. Other countries are working very actively there to get English advertising. Mr. McKenzie, who accompanies

the binders is practically over for this season. Only an occasional grain field is still standing, but in such instances the grain is quite ripe and might have been cut several days ago if the rush of work had not prevented it. Everywhere stacks of grain are to be seen, preparatory to the advent of the threshing machine. Where grain is so stacked it has to remain for a period to enable it to thoroughly dry, otherwise many farmers would be ready now to go ahead with their threshing. Several farmers have stated to the Bulletin that they will commence with this important feature of the harvest before the close of this week and it is expected that by next week a good beginning will have been made throughout the district.

The question which is concerning the farmer is how much he is going to get at the elevators for his oat crop, which forms the bulk of the grain he has to offer. Oats for October delivery on the Winnipeg market are at present around the 35 cent mark, and in December delivery about 34 cents, which may be verified by the daily grain market reports. With an allowance of fifteen cents for freight rates between here and Winnipeg, it does not look as if the farmer can expect much more than twenty cents per bushel at the elevators for his oats. This quotation is not likely to be given very warm approval.

According to the statements made by grain experts, who have toured the country from the southern boundary northward, there seems to be a feeling that the section of the province from Didsbury north has a little the best of the harvest this year. Any damage by frost has been the least felt in this section, and as a consequence this is where the best milling grades of oats and wheat are available. It is a matter of current knowledge that the district between Calgary and Macleod, in the south, has not a good grade of grain to offer this year. This is borne out by the appearance of Calgary grain men in the northern districts to buy milling grades of wheat and oats. What they do get will have to be bought in competition with local grain, which they can get to keep their mills going. With this feature of the Alberta grain trade the farmer in the northern districts will probably have some reason to think that this is the best paying crop that he has ever seen in Alberta.

As a natural result of the ever-improving condition of the crop the estimate average yield per acre has also risen and as a result of most careful inquiries, and after making due allowance for any and all damage which may have occurred up to date of compilation the Bulletin places the average yield per acre of the various grains for the whole province as follows: Wheat, 22 bushels; oats, 47 bushels; barley, 34 bushels; flax, 15 bushels; flax, 15 bushels.

TO TRY FOR SOUTH POLE.

Lieut. Shackleton to Make Attempt Next July. London, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Shackleton intends making another try for the South pole next July. His expedition will have a base in Macmurdo Sound and another in King Edward's South Land, if that point can be reached. The object of the expedition will be not only to try for the pole but also to do geographical work in King Edward's Land, which is an unknown region. Lieut. Shackleton will be accompanied by three men, and will lecture in the United States, beginning in October.

Winnipeg Wheat. Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Wheat markets are showing surprising strength today. European markets were all higher this morning and millers were all good buyers. Britain and some of the other large trading countries can markets have turned over to the bull side again and the trade generally is following suit. Liverpool's short sales. Liverpool's sold 15d and 1/4 higher, Chicago 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 higher, and Winnipeg 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 higher.

The Advance of Harvest. So favorable has been the advance of harvest operations in the Edmonton district that the elevators are making rapid arrangements for this season's business and expect to be handling some of the new grain crop within two weeks at least. It is safe to say that the work of

A GIGANTIC CROP IN SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Agriculture Estimates Total Grain Yield at Two Hundred Million Bushels.

Regina, Sask., Sept. 9.—Two hundred million bushels, or to be exact, 199,499,976 bushels, is the most recent provincial government estimate of the grain crop of Saskatchewan for the year 1909. This is divided among the various grains as follows: Wheat, 86,888,692; Oats, 106,521,259; Barley, 8,434,491; Flax, 4,155,540.

The above estimate is contained in crop-bulletin No. 13, issued by the department of agriculture today and bearing date of August 21st. The revised table of acreage seeded to various grains is: wheat 89 to 92, oats 91 to 94, barley 89 to 92, flax 89 to 92. This compares with the 1908 figures as to acreage are: Wheat, 3,829,277; Oats, 2,138,750; Barley, 233,691; Flax, 277,086.

As compared with the last estimate these figures show an increase of 29,789 acres in wheat and the following decrease for other grains: Oats, 53,666 acres; barley, 1,782 acres; flax, 1,799 acres. One of the most encouraging facts indicated by the bulletin just issued is that the percentage of standard condition of crops throughout the province generally has been steadily increasing throughout the season. The percentage of standard condition of wheat, which was 89 on June 15, rose to 90 on July 1, to 92 by July 29 and stood at 93 on Aug. 10. Oats likewise advanced from 89 to 93; barley from 87 to 91, and flax from 89 to 92. This shows improvement was brought about by exceptionally favorable weather conditions prevailing during July and August; heavy rains, followed by bright, warm weather, promoting heavy growth.

As a natural result of the ever-improving condition of the crop the estimate average yield per acre has also risen and as a result of most careful inquiries, and after making due allowance for any and all damage which may have occurred up to date of compilation the Bulletin places the average yield per acre of the various grains for the whole province as follows: Wheat, 22 bushels; oats, 47 bushels; barley, 34 bushels; flax, 15 bushels.

Press Humorist, Association. Toronto, Sept. 10.—At the annual convention of the American Press Humorist Association at Buffalo yesterday, G. W. Warren was elected secretary-treasurer and captured the first week in August report. Telegrams were read from Eli Perles, President Taft and John D. Rockefeller.

OBSTRUCTED C.P.R. TRACKS

Large Boulder Covered With Grass on Tracks Near Maniwake. Ottawa, Sept. 10.—A well planned attempt to wreck the north bound C.P.R. passenger train from Ottawa at Maniwake on Wednesday morning was frustrated by the vigilance of engineer Stagg, who brought his train to a standstill within a foot of the obstructions that had been placed across the rails. About a mile east of Maniwake, as the train was proceeding along at a high rate of speed, engineer Stagg noticed an unusual heap of what looked from a distance to be a bunch of roots in the center of the track, a hundred yards to the front of the train. Immediately on the application of the emergency brakes he was able to bring his train to a stop within a few feet of the obstruction. On investigating it proved to be a large boulder covered over with roots and grass at the back of which was a steel rail placed across the tracks. An effort is being made to locate the would-be wreckers.

FRUITS OF INSANITY.

Rosthern Man Attempts to Drown Himself in a Well to Escape Pursuit. Rosthern, Sask., Sept. 10.—While being taken to the station this evening to be conveyed to Prince Albert jail, A. A. Griesbrecht broke away from Sergeant Cook and ran half a mile into the country, where he jumped into a well, trying to drown himself. He was rescued only with the greatest difficulty, as he was determined to end his life. Griesbrecht has been acting strange since last January. Yesterday he threatened to run a pitchfork through his wife's breast. He was judged mentally unsound and committed to Prince Albert jail, to be held in surveillance until proven insane. Mr. Griesbrecht was brought back in time to be taken north tonight.

JAP MAKES A HAUL.

Draws a Cheque for \$2,000 and Disappears. Medicine Hat, Sept. 10.—A flutter has been caused in banking circles through the fact that a Jap, named Usheeda, until recently employed by the Nippon Supply Company in Vancouver as pay clerk here for Japanese navies, cashed the company's cheque for \$2,000 at the Union Bank and disappeared with the money. The bank officials claim they were never notified of Usheeda's dismissal. No information has been laid against Usheeda by either party.

Sunday School Lesson

(By Rev. Dr. Linscott, September 19, 1909.) Golden Text for the Quarter—So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed.—Acts xix. 20. The following review can be used as a complete lesson in itself, or as a review of the eleven preceding lessons.

Verse 1—In what class do you put those who, knowingly, either directly or indirectly, profiting by the sins of fallen women? Verse 2—Is it necessary for us to adopt all Paul's opinions, doctrines and prognostications, in order to be well pleasing to God? Verse 3—In what class do you put those who, knowingly, either directly or indirectly, profiting by the sins of fallen women?

Verse 4—Acts xv. 36 to xvii. 15. Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Thessalonica and Berea. Golden Text: Psalm 119:11. Thy word have I hid in my heart, that I might not sin against thee. Verse 5—Acts xviii. 1-4. Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Corinth. Golden Text: John iv. 24. God is a spirit, and those that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Verse 6—Which brings the more lasting happiness and develops the nobler character, and why, the Epicurean philosophy, a life devoted to the pleasures of sense; or the Stoic, Christian philosophy, a life devoted to the service of others, and to self-denial? Verse 7—Acts xviii. 22-29. Paul's Second Missionary Journey—Ephesus. Golden Text: John xvi. 33. In this world we shall have tribulation, but he of good cheer; I have overcome the world.

Verse 8—A goodly proportion of the membership of the church have the ability to preach; ought not this ability to be developed thus giving to every local church several preachers who could divide the preaching between them paying only one a salary who would thus have plenty of time to act as pastors? Verse 9—1 Thess. v. 19-24. Paul's Instructions to the Thessalonians. Golden Text: 1 Thess. v. 15. See that none render evil for evil unto any man; but ever follow that which is good.

Verse 10—Can the real truth ever be a hurt to a true man and should not such a man be as glad to change his opinions when he finds he is wrong, as to change a worn-out garment for a new one? August 15.—Acts xvii. 23 to xix. 22. Paul's Third Missionary Journey—Ephesus. Golden Text: Acts xix. 7. The name of the Lord Jesus was magnified.

Verse 28—Why is it that God has conditioned all extension of human progress and betterment, including salvation itself, upon the zeal, ability, and goodness, of those who already enjoy its benefits? August 29.—1 Cor. xiii. Paul on Christian Love. Golden Text: 1 Cor. xiii. 13. Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love. Verse 29.—When the general welfare of the people is injured by the business of the law, is it, or not, the duty of the State to make such business illegal? Verse 30.—1 Cor. xiii. Paul on Christian Love. Golden Text: 1 Cor. xiii. 13. Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.

Verse 47—Why is it that love tends to promote patience, politeness, kindness, gentleness, humility and every other virtue? September 5.—Acts xx. 33. Paul's Third Missionary Journey—Paros. Golden Text: Phil. iv. 13. I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me. Verse 7—Why is it that church members will listen unmoved, for hours, to a political speech, and get tired of even a good sermon, if it lasts longer than thirty minutes? Verse 12.—Acts xxi. 17. Close of Paul's Third Missionary Journey. Golden Text: Acts xxi. 14. The will of the Lord be done. Verse 18.—Should Christian parents train their children from infancy to know God, to be skilful in prayer, in faith and in good works? Lesson for Sunday; September 26.—Temperance Lesson. 1 Cor. x. 23-33.

BIG LAND DEAL IN SOUTH.

Lethbridge Man Gets \$100,000 For 5,000 Acre Farm. Lethbridge, Alta., Sept. 10.—E. B. Petchy was found floating in the Belly river this morning. Apparently from letters, his home was 595 Portage avenue, Winnipeg. He had been ill while working on the construction near Lethbridge and death is believed to be suicide. He came here a few days ago from Calgary. A. S. Bowman has sold his five thousand acre farm, over half of which is under cultivation, to the Alberta Securities Company, a local firm of farmers and dealers. The price is to be nearly one hundred thousand dollars. The farm is 18 miles from Lethbridge. The purchasers will work the farm.

To Use Deadweight Fund.

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 9.—The lord mayor suggests that the Deadweight fund, which now amounts to \$5,000 pounds, be devoted to the establishment of training farms for boy immigrants and the initiation of a naval college.

PEARY'S STORY OF TRIP

(Continued from Page 1)

Crane City was attended easterly winds which the temperature was 60. The wind continued and kept too much for two of the boys went to pieces and about 100 feet from the sleds other sledges in reserve.

Ten miles from Crane City the march was resumed. The temperature was 60. The wind continued and kept too much for two of the boys went to pieces and about 100 feet from the sleds other sledges in reserve.

After the fourth of March his party caught up with Peary, which had been followed by an expedition of open water. Peary's party was followed by an expedition of open water. Peary's party was followed by an expedition of open water.

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Special End-of-Year Offers

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